WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1880.

Amusements Te-Day.

emy of Muste-Disorch. Booth's The tre-Humpty Dumpty. Matine Baly's New Theatre-The Royal Middy. Fifth Avenue The tre-Le l'ettle Mustie Fifth Avenue The tre-Le Petits Austre.
Grand Opera House Frits in Princh. Matines.
Maverly's Theatre-Widow Betoti. Melines.
Moster & Hint's Garden-Couers.
Med von 'quare Theatre-Hista Kirks.
Nibla's Garden-An Araban Sight. Matines. Nible's Garden Al Article Private Circus Melines.

Olympic Theatre Ticket-of-Leav Man. Malines.

Park I heatre Champagns and Oysters.

Standard Theatre-Miss.

San Francisco Minatrels—Besile's Firsts. Theatre Co . Ique - Mulligan Guard Surprise. Mai Tony Pastor's Theatre-Canal Soat Pinsfore.

o Hall-Turn Verein Pair. U. ion Square Theatre—The Two Orphass. Wallack's Theatre—How She Lovet Him. Wildsor Theatre—Si Sicenn. Matines.

How Strong Will They Make It?

We should like to submit fairly to the GRANT men, including the great capitalists and powerful corporations at his back, the following plain question:

What is the change you propose to make in our form of government when you get the power?

That some change, and that a radical one, is contemplated, there can be no doubt. It is the sole ground upon which you put your support of this successful soldier for a third term of the Presidency; the sole ground upon which you ask the people to violate the wholesome precedent set by WASHING-Ton, and to reverse the rule that has obtained for nearly a century.

But what is the change to be? Will your government resemble the present one in any essential particulars? Will you retain the forms of the Constitution and only abolish the substance? Or will you do away with all pretence of popular government? Will your chief magistrate be called President, and be inaugurated for life? Or will he be reëlected at stated periods, under the auspiecs of the army, and at elections under the exclusive control of the central authority?

Thus far you have informed the people only that the government must be made stronger; that is, the authority of the ruler must be increased, and that of the laws and the people diminished. Senator SHARON and others say explicitly that the people must be controlled by force; that local disturbances, such as labor strikes, must be met by the grapeshot of the central government; and that all disputes between workingmen and capitalists must be settled in favor of the latter by the Federal sword. Col. Scorr promulgated similar views soon after the riots of 1877; and this is evidently the drift and purpose of the loud demand for strong government. They say it is necessary for the protection of the rich, and the rich must and will have it. To that end a large standing army is required, an army to be supported by the sweat of working people, against whose interest it is to be used in defence of tyranny and monopoly.

These are plain statements, but they are not plainer than the terms in which many of the most conspicuous advocates of the third term convey their propositions. They tell us flatly that the present government does not suit them; they are going to displace it, and give us a stronger one. But how strong? As strong as the Czar's? As strong as the late French Emperor's? Or as strong only as the British Queen's?

As a civil administrator, GRANT was a disgraceful failure; but as the director of. sheer military force he has no superior

The Kellogg-Spofford Case.

In his minority report from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, Senator HOAR says that to unseat KELLOGG of Lou-Islana would be as great a crime as the rebellion. Kelloog entered the Senate through an arrangement which looked very much like a corrupt bargain, whereby he and Bur-TAR of South Carolina were admitted at the same time. It is well to refresh our memories concerning this peculiar case.

The present Administration, with the concurrence of leading Republicans, have given the highest proof that they regard the Legislature that elected KELLOGG to the Senate as a fraud and a sham. At the general election of 1876 in Louisiana, PACKARD, Republican, and Nicholls, Democrat, were rival candidates for Governor. The notorious Returning Board of that State counted in PACKARD, with a Legislature to match Nobody ever supposed they were legally chosen. This so-called Legislature elected KELLOGG to the Senate. NICHOLLS claimed to have been duly chosen Governor. He took the oath of office and drew around him a Legislature of like mind. This deadlock in Louisiana continued for two or three months, but was almost hidden from public view by the far more serious question between TILDEN and HAYES in regard to counting the electoral votes of four States.

Soon after HAYES was quartered in the White House, he sent a corps of visiting statesmen to Louisiana to lift the embargo from its Government, and set it in motion. They went armed with a letter of instructions from Mr. EVARTS, the de facto Secretary of State. This letter was one of the most marvellous documents that ever emanated from a public functionary. Its logic was as incomprehensible as its sentences were interminable. WAYNE MAC-VEAGH and the other bewildered statesmen read it from top to bottom, and from bottom to top, but could make neither head nor tail . of it. JACK BUNSBY not being accessible as an interpreter, they called for more instructions. Mr. Evants sent them another letter. It was a little plainer than the first It seemed to nudge the visitors in the ribs, as if saying, "Don't you see! We want you to elbow PACKARD and his bogus Legisla ture into the street, and by hook or crook worm in NICHOLLS." They took the hint, and did the job. A new Legislature was then formed out of the fragments of the other two. It was made up of whites and blacks, of Democrats and Republicans, and was composed only of persons who were conceded on all sides to have been legally chosen by the people. This was the Legislature that elected SPOPFORD to the Senate

At the extra session of 1877, SPOPFORD appeared in Washington to take his seat Kellogg had been there before bim. Just then BUTLER, a Democrat, was claiming a seat from South Carolina, while one Con-BIN, a Republican, was insisting that it be longed to him. This long, bitter, quadrangular controversy was terminated on the last day of November, 1877, by the admission of Kellogg and Butler, arm in arm. This result was secured by what appeared to be a contract, which had been formed by Senator EDMUNDS on behalf of the Republicans, and Senator THURMAN on the part of the Democrats. It was carried through by two carpet-baggers, Conover of Flor-PATTERSON of South Carolina. They both voted to admit Kellogo and BUTLER. This sufficed to seat the former by two majority and the latter by one.

LOGO, and PATTERSON voted for him to save

himself from the penitentiary.

PACKARD was not disposed to submit quietly to this thimble-rigging arrangement. In several vehement speeches he showed that if he had not been duly elected Governor, then Haves had not been duly elected President, for in Louisiana he got more votes than HAYES; and, moreover, that if his claim to the Governorship was not valid, then Kellood's seat in the Senate belonged to SPOFFORD. This was embarrassing to all the contracting parties. It was necessary to silence Packard. So in Louisiana was extinguished in a commission as Consul to Liverpool. He took ship for

that port, and that was the last of PACKARD. In view of the arrangement by which KELLOGG got into the Senate, the Repub-Heans seem to think that he ought to remain so long as there is honor among Senators.

The Colorado Silver Fever.

The movement of men eager to enter the supposed El Dorado in Colorado is widespread. From the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the silver fever rages with constantly increasing violence.

The previous state of the stricken, their age, the conditions of life under which they have lived, the degree of education they possess, seem to have no influence to enable them to resist this disease. From the cities, towns, and villages; from farms, planta tions, and ranches; from the coal and iron mines of Pennsylvania, and from the pine woods of the North, come the same reports of men seized with the Carbonate or Ruby Lead silver fever.

It is estimated by competent judges that during the next summer 70,000 men will enter that portion of the Rocky Mountains situated in southern Colorado. These men have abandoned, or are preparing to abandon, the work they are at present engaged in, and will join the speculators or prospectors who are now in the mountain towns waiting until the snow melts before invading the Ute Reservation and the Gunnison country. That these men, strong in numbers, will respect any treaty stipulations

made with Indians is improbable. Of the 70,000 who are to enter the mining districts, not one in ten will have any experience in mining. The amount of suffering these men will endure cannot be estimated. The number of deaths in their ranks, caused by starvation and exposure in those high al-

titudes, will be large. Prospecting for gold and silver is not a pastime. It is work of the most severe description; work done on scanty food of wretched quality, for which exorbitant prices have been paid. The actual daily life of a prospector is as different from the imaginary one that has been pictured to the men going into Colorado as the reality of war was from the knapsack picnic that the young men of this country supposed was to be held in Virginia in 1861.

It is not probable that one man in a thousand who prospects in Colorado this summer will find a lead of any value. It is safe to assume that the valuable mines discovered there the coming season can be counted on the fingers of the hands,

It should be understood by all men who

are entering so hopefully on the search for hidden wealth, that the published reports of the value of the mineral in different mines are, almost without exception, false. A report that claims a value of 500, 700, 900, 1,500, 1,900 ounces of silver per ton of ore is a fraudulent report. The assay on which these reports are based is undoubtedly correct. The fraud consists in chipping off the richest bits from selected cres, and claiming the result obtained by an assay of these pieces, doubly selected, as an average sample of the value of the mineral in the mine. To properly sample a mine is very simple If the examiner goes to the face of the headings and air courses and into the working chambers, and in many different places gouges out tiny channels in the mineral from foot wall to hanging wall, saving the chips, these chips, when reduced to powder and thoroughly mixed, will represent the average ore in the mine. An assay of a portion of this dust would give the value of the mineral in the mine. The selection of a few tons of the richest ore in the mine, and sending them to the sampling mills, is not honest. Any sampling done under the direction of the mine owners or managers of a mine is of necessity not trætworthy.

It is owing to the extravagant reports of the value of the mineral in some of these Colorado mines that the present mining excitement has broken out. The railroads leading to the mining country have fanned the excitement. They are simply greedy for the money to be paid for fares.

It is a well-known fact that silver and gold mining, in leads, has never paid. The mines, as a whole, have, year after year, swallowed more money than they have yielded. There is no other business so risky as silver and gold mining. Occasionally a mine pays a moderate profit. In rare instances one yields immense returns. None of the so-called Bonanza Kings made their money in legitimate mining. They acquired their property by manipulating the stock markets of San Francisco and in milling the

The great majority of the 70,000 hopeful men who are to enter the Colorado Rocky Mountains in search of the precious metals are doomed to bitter disappointment and loss. Many are leaving their homes to die from exposure, camp diseases, or starvation. Colorado is a land of each payments There is no credit given for food to prospecting tramps. The men who go there had better take money with them. They will probably need it before the snow flies next fall.

Rising Above Party. Representative O'NEIL, a Philadelphia Republican, says that in the confirmation of Kerns, Cameron's nomince for Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Senator Wallace "rose above party." He should have said that Senator WALLACE rose above himself. Ws well as his party; for was upon the testimony taken by Mr. WALLACE'S committee, and spread out in Mr. Wallace's speeches, that the country formed its opinion of KERNS and his works.

It is indeed a rare and beautiful instance of the subordination of party spirit to the personal amenities of Senatorial life. It is now in order for KERNS to rise above party, and especially above that portion of his party which has only recently left the penitentiary, and exists by repeating and ballot-box stuffing. And, of course, since this is the era of reconciliation, and the peace between the parties is so substantial that the rancorously hostile Senators from Pennsylvania can clasp hands over Kenns KERNS himself will not disappoint his sponsors. He will certainly appoint no more deputies than the statute compels him to appoint. He will at least not send more than five hundred of his jail birds into Speaker Randall's district after the fash-

CONOVER voted for BUTLER to save KEL- tended to that; since it is morally impossible that he could forget the Speaker in so important an emergency.

> Why Not Run for Emperor at Once ? If Gen. GRANT means ultimately to become Emperor of the United States, why should he not run for Emperor at once and be done

with it? This question may naturally enough arise in many minds. There would be no treason in offering himself as a candidate to be elected Emperor by ballot, although, indeed, the force subsequently required to inaugurate him as Emperor would constitute due time his title to the Governorship of overtacts of treason. But there would be no treason in peaceably running as a candidate for Emperor.

Why, then, if empire is what GRANT is aiming at, is it supreme folly for GRANT to declare himself at once a candidate for Emperor?

An answer to this inquiry may very easily be found by reference to the example of GRANT'S great prototype, Louis Napoleon. When Louis Napoleon was a candidate for the extension of his term as President of the French republic, if he had declared himself candidate for empire and a crown he would have been ignominiously defeated. But by getting his term of office as President extended he obtained empire and a

Just so with GRANT. He cannot get a crown directly. He is trying for empire indirectly.

Cunning, crafty follower of the example of LOUIS NAPOLEON!

Mr. Edmunds May Have a Chance.

There is no knowing to-day how things may ultimately come out about the Repub lean nomination for the Presidency.

Mr. EDMUNDS may not at present nuch of a chance of becoming a candidate. And yet, throwing aside his connection with the unconstitutional Electoral Commission, who among the Republicans is

Is it WASHBURNE? Is it BLAINE?

Is it CONKLING? Is it SHERMAN?

When GRANT comes to be slaughtered in the Convention-as he deserves to be slaughtered-the Green Mountain candidate may loom up like the snow-clad peaks of his native State.

The entire session of the House of Repre sentatives was devoted vesterday to a wrangle in which members lost their tempers, accused one another of deceptions, branded one another's assertions as falsehoods, and almost challenged one another to fight-all because Mr. Townshend of Illinois had ntroduced on the day previous a bill which had been referred to the Committee on Revision of the Rules instead of the Committee on Ways and Means. The quarrel had not ended when time for adjournment arrived, and It will be continued to-day. The Senate's work was routine.

Congress has now before it a bill to indemnify the Poncas for their expulsion from their northern homes in 1877, made theirs by olemn treaty. The bill appropriates \$180,000 for the purpose, a part to be paid down for immediate relief and a part to be paid in annui ties. But it has never yet been shown impossible to restore the Poncas to their old reservation, since, though it was taken away from them to be given to the Sloux, the latter de not occupy it. It is their healthy homes that the Poncas want; yet a money appropriation should also be made, to restore their houses. farms, and fixtures, and to supply them with cattle, as when they were driven out, then there would be no compensation for the lives lost by disease in the wanton removal. The bill is well intended, but a still more adequate remedy for their wrongs is demanded.

SMYTH wants to go. The judicious Republican politicians want him to go. So do the people of the State generally, who have not admired his manner of running the Insurance Department. There is a degree of unanimity about it.

Being rather rusty in his classics, it is not probable that GRANT cheered up the Captain of the steamship City of Mexico during the blow by a casual, off-hand remark about his having on board Casan and his fortunes.

The Rhode Island Democrats do well to renew, year by year, their protest against the hisement of one-fourth of the citizens of the State, for no other reason than that they were born on foreign soil and that they are poor. That feature of the Rhode Island Constitution is an odious anachronism, and the tenacity with which the Republicans of the State cling to it is a disgrace to them.

San Francisco is not the only American city with a plague of hoodlums. Brooklyn is in nearly as bad a case. Her streets swarm with vicious hobbledehoys of from 16 to 21 years of age, too big in their own estimation to go to school, too lazy to work, reading nothing but the flash story papers, fuddling themselves with cheap whiskey in corner groceries, and plotting crime in the very shadow of the Brookvn churches. The evil has reached such dimensions that our neighbors across the East River are beginning to feel uneasy about it, and to ask what can be done to check it.

Suppose Grant had been lost at sea; is there a single Third Termer hardy enough to affirm that that would have been theend of the republic-that the waters which engulfed him would have swallowed up the one man strong enough to administer the office of Washington, JEFFERSON, JACKSON, and LINCOLN? Not on of them would have dared to say it; not one of them believes it. All their gabble about the necessity of reflecting Grant is as unsincere as it

The managers of the elevated railroads have decided that some one is to blame for the latest accident. Of course Engineer Lewis, who is charged with breaking all the rules "from 231 to 242" the observance of any one of which would have prevented the accident, has his side of the story to tell, and fixes the blame on the brakes that wouldn't work. Meanwhile the boy SULLIVAN, whose skull was fractured by the failing piece of fron at the time of the collision. ites in a critical condition in the hospital.

There is a foretaste of summer experiences in the action of ice dealers in more than doub ling the price of ice; and everything points to the fact that this commodity is about to be a luxury indeed. Preparations are being made for the manufacture of artificial ice in the city, and dealers, are complaining that they cannot make money even at the advanced prices. The outlook for the consumers of cobblers and juleps is indeed gloomy.

If Boyn and TRICKETT are as anxious to meet Hankan as they profess to be, they ought to come to America. Stimulated by his backer Mr. Chris. Barbass of the Bee Hive Inn. Cloth Market, Newcastle, the Middlesborough cars-man has challenged the world to meet him on the Tees, in a straight-away three-mile race, for \$1,000 a side, allowing \$125 for any competitor as expenses. Mr. Barnass is said to be willing to make the amount, by outside wagering \$5,000 a side, so satisfied is he with the improvement in Boyn's sculling since HANLAN went to the Tyne last year and gave a course of free public lessons, filustrated by example The trouble, however, is in HANLAN's going to England. But the challenge may be taken up by EDWARD TRICKETT, who has announced his purpose of visiting England for the express purpose of meeting HANLAN in a match for the sculling championship of the world, on English ion of 1878. Mr. Wallace has doubtless at- | waters; and if he goes he will find an open

challenge from Boyn that includes him. But both Boyn and TRICKETT ought to admit the validity of HANLAN'S reason for staying in this country, at least until after his \$6,000 race with COURTNEY and RILEY. They should meet the Canadian oarsman in July, on American waters

neutral and equally fair for all three. Although a true March day in its chang ing aspects, yesterday promised well for the opening spring. There was a summer temper in the sunshine that called for parasols and sunshades. A walk under the city trees shows that they have begun to feel the stir of awaken ing life. Many of the maples are dotted with red buds, and the stubby-fingered branches of the horsechestnuts are sprouting. The grass is green in all the parks, and it will not require many more such days, if no untimely frost intervenes, to fleek the meadows with dandelions

Czar-or should we say ex-Czar ?-ALEX-ANDER II. publicly calls Kaiser WILHELM his est friend. It does not follow, however, that the Russian and German troops will not be confronting each other before summer. The per sonal friendships of monarchs do not count for much in European politics these days.

The entries already made for the coming dog show insure not only the largest, but the most variegated bench show ever held in the country. There will be English mastiffs, Scotch terriers, Irish setters, Italian greyhounds, Danish boar hounds, Japanese spaniels, Dalmatian conch dogs, Siberian or Ulm dogs, Newfound land dogs, Leonberg dogs, and a Chinese edible dog. There will be smooth-conted St. Bernarde and rough-coated St. Bernards, Yorkshire terriers. Skye terriers, silk-haired terriers, wire haired terriers, bull terriers, fox terriers, toy terriers, and Dandy Dinmont terriers; deep ounds, greyhounds, fox hounds, dachshunds, and berghunds; cocker spaniels, clumber span els, water spaniels, King Charles spaniels, and perhaps Blenheim spaniels. There will be bulldogs and beagles, collies, and perhaps Chesapeake Bay retrievers, pugs in profusion, while of pointers and setters of all kinds, the show will be by far the most memorable ever held here or, perhaps, anywhere. Altogether there should be sufficient attraction for all lovers of fine and well-bred dogs.

ASSESSMENTS FOR PAVING.

A Veto by the Mayor Based on Judicial De

cisions-Legislation Desired. The General Term of the Supreme Court recently vacated an assessment for paving 100th street, between Eighth and Tenth ave nues, on the ground that an assessment had been paid for flagging the sidewalks of that street, and that the Court of Appeals in another case had decided that flagging is paving, and that the second assessment could not be levied. Mayor Cooper yesterday vetoed the Common Council's resolutions to pave parts of Seventy-eighth, Ninety-fourth, and Sixty-seventh streets, and to regulate and grade 121st street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and flag the side-walks. The Mayor says that under the General Term's decision prospersions. walks. The Mayor says that under the General Term's decision no assessment can be made for paving a street which has before been paved or flugged by assessment. The Mayor suggests that no resolution be passed for grading or regulating a street, setting a curb or gutter stones, or laying a sidewalk, unless a provision is added for paving the roadway.

The executors of the estate of William T. Garner petitioned Comptroller Kelly yesterday for renief against the Assessment laws. They say that they own thousands of city lots above the Central Park, upon which there are now standing millions of dollars of disputed assessments.

ments.

The Board of Aldermen passed a resolution asking Corporation Counsel Whitney to prepare a bill to be presented to the Legislature to correct the defects in the Assessment laws.

Deepen the Channel

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Though he proposition of Mr. Knapp to permanently deepen the water over the bar and in the channel of this port seems at first to border on the absurd, a little consideration hows it to be quite practicable. I was for thirty years on gaged and interested in various lines of transportation on the great takes, and can safely say that during that time fully \$25,000,000 was expended by the Government in at-tempting to despen the entrancer of the various ports and hardward of those localities by means of jettles and dredg-ing, but invariantly the shoals and hardward reappear as soon as work was stopped by the challence, who, getting a fresh appropriation, would recummence work, general by by extending the jettles, redresdring, and so on, but mover to this day with any permanent result, or even tem-porary success at all commengurate with their prodigious outlays. gaged and interested in various lines of transportation of outlays.

I am not an engineer, but it seems to me that these reseated indices on the lakes prove conclusively that the stone bar principle is the correct one to improve the hannel depth of his port.

I can add, with truth, that I four Government engineers and secured the permanent depths to our take ports that they promised, transportation rates would have ruled at corty per cent, less than they always have been.

BROOKLYN, March 22.

Capt. I. GUNSION.

Where Chenn Fares are not Wanted.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The propthey could to defeat the Five-cent Fare bill on the elethey could to defeat the Five-cent Fare bill on the ele-rated reads, are in high glee over their success. I cannot see why they should be. This section of the city offers very little inducement to the elevated communics to ex-tend their roads this way at prevent, and there is no creat prespect of it in the future, unless the large owners of land with built cottages and villax to let at moderate routs. There are over two thinsand acres of impre-ductive land here, all owned by a low rich men. Very little of this land is for sale in since city lots, and the control of the land of the defended of the work.

----Jo Bradley.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your comments on Judge Bradley remind one of poor Carran's words, who, when taunted by a Judge whose crimine was supposed not to be spotless, "I am afraid, Mr. Curran, your supposed not to be spotiess, "I am afraid, Mr. Curran, your library is somewhat limited," replied. "It is very true, my bord, I am boor, and my poverty has somewhat ear, railed my library. My boos, are not summerous, but they are select, and, I trust, have been becaused with a preserge specific stand of the select, and a trust is to emission the housest and should I ever cease to be so, the example of many a man shows me that ill gained clevarious, while it trudy to make a man more consultance, my renders him the more universally despised." Observen. New York, March 22, 1881.

Republicans Against Grant.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir . I am a Republican and have voted that ticket since 1850. I was a soldier in the late war. I am opposed to Grant for President and from about 300 Republicana in this fown I cannot find mee than len or twelve in his fayor. If Cameron or Cooking get from committed they will not get a vote to elect him. The people have had enough or Belkings Slepherd and the like of them, and don't want any more.

Example 1.500.

**Exa

Lobster Thieves.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir In justice to the fishermen of these parts, I want to call atten-tion to the cowardly and petty thieving of the crows of ion to the cowards and persy meeting of lifting the ione of the tug-barts, who make a practice of lifting the lobster jobs which our adjustment have set off the constraint and the large this warning may cause them to desist. If they have not hour emongh to laye above what places but belong to them, they may get hold of something that they will draw without being told to.

Lose Brasch, March 21.

Stockholders Assessed.

The directors of the Produce Bank have directed the stockholders to pay an assessment of \$20 for each share, to make good the impaired capital. At a meeting of the directors on Friday a communication from Acting Superintendent Lamb of the Bank Depart said that satisfactory evidence hed een furnished that the capital has been reduced, and that he required the bank to make good the deficiency in the capital to the amount of \$48,726.33 within minery days. After the recent embarrassment the capital was reduced from \$2.50.00 to \$125,000 and it was thought that the bank would be one on a paying basis. But the list the bank would be one on warse than they imagined, and the extraorder to the warse than they imagined, and the extraorder to the warse than they imagined, and the extraorder to the warse than they imagined, and the extraorder to the warse out the same statement of the heavy stockholders to freeze out the small stockholders. The President denied yesterflay that such an effort is being made. He said that the stock distributed among its holders, many of them desiers in and around Washington Warket, and that about titly per cent of the assessment has been paid or promised, and that the other stockholders will probably pay. Some of the small stockholders have sold their stock. On the 1st of May the bank is to be moved to other quarters. that he required the bank to make good the deficiency in

Divorces in Other States and Bigamy Here.

The Court of Appeals has recently rendered decision under which it is claimed a large number of men and women who have been divorced in other States without their voluntary appearance or without actual notice to them, and have remarried egain in this State, are subject to indictment for bigany. The case came un from Cayuna Country, where F. M. B. wer was colvicted of bigany, having married salise West in 1874. The first wise presented a divorce on the second of gross neglect, but there was no present appearance of the defendant, and the service of the summons was by publication. The Court of appeals holds as follows: A court of another state cannot adulate the dissolution of the marital relations of a critice of this State, dominined and actually resting ferer dirring the pendeincy of the bullical proceedings in such State without a voluntary appearance on its part therein, and with maritain reading fere dirring the marriage was solemnized in such state without a voluntary appearance on its part therein, and with martinal reading these such states was solemnized in such other State. Such judgment of divorce cannot be pleaded as defence to a charge of bigany." men and women who have been divorced in other State

Why a Chief Justice Resigns.

From the Springfield Republican. In Rhode Island all the Judges of the Su treme Court but one are disqualified by personal interes preme Court but one are disqualified by personal interest from hearing the petimon of the Sprague creditors, rep-resenting \$4.250,081, for a removal of the froster. As the statute requires two Justices to sit, Chief Justice Durice has tendered his resignation to relieve the deadlock. TILDEN AND ANTI-TILDEN

iome Reminiscences of the Past Ten Years, with Opinions as to Tilden's Strength. ALBANY, March 22.-It may be true, as

some of the friends of Mr. Tilden assert that the opposition to him is dying out in this State but the drift of political conversation in Albany would hardly justify such a conclusion. The anti-Tilden spirit is violent and virulent. It forms a distinct feature in politics. It cannot be ignored, for it is never silent. Anything to beat Tilden is the war cry of a class really large and made to appear larger than it is by reason of its activity. In the presence of a Tilden man I made the rounds of the hotels here lately, and on all sides our ears were greeted with the odds and ends of dialogues in which the speakers appeared to be unanimous in their opposition to Tilden. After this exhibition I asked: "Do you still think Mr. Tilden is the strongest man in the State of New York?" "I certainly do," was the immediate re-

sponse, " and if you were wise you would find in

all the talk we have heard the strongest possibl

confirmation of that impression. If Mr. Til-

den were really as weak as these people say he

is, do you think they would come all the way from Syracuse and Rochester and Albion and

Buffalo to vent their spite against him in the

Albany hotels? If their assertions were true. he would be politically dead and buried beyond the hope of resurrection. The highest compliment that can be paid to his strength is found in this continual denunciation of him. These men are not fools. They are practical politicians, and they never fight shadows. If Tilder should die, physically or politically, to-morrow they would waste no more words on him. It is the knowledge that he is alive, that he is a vital force in politics, that he is the first choice of the American people for President which sharp ens all their barbs of slander and makes their fury uncontrollable. But this is no new thing The killing of Mr. Tilden has been the favorite pursuit of a large crowd of politicians any time for the past twelve years. You ought to have been here just ten years ago-at the end of March, 1870. Tweed was in his glory at that time. The charter under which he plundered the metropolis had just been drafted and he was ready to carry it through the Legislature at any cost. It was too cumbersome to read, and too skilfully drawn to reveal its sinister purposes. To oppose Tweed then was no holiday diversion. It was as much as a man's political life was worth to stand in the way of his schemes. The Democrats evaded their responsibility by yielding to the dictation of a caucus, which the Bess' controlled. The Republicana pretended to be satisfied with the concession of a more strenuous election law. The representatives of both parties knew in their hearts that they were betraying the trust committed to their hands, but they did not want to be told of it. Tilden told them. He came to Albany for that purpose. In the presence of Tweed's own committee he analyzed the charter, declared that it robbed the people of the city of their right of self-government, and gave them a Mayor without executive power, and elections through which the real custodinus of authority could not be reached. Tilden's beldness astonished Tweed and all his confederates. They swore they would get even with him; that they would out him from his place as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. Democratic Senators and Assemblymen, who had no becuniary stake in the Tammany Ring, but who were blindly and weakly obeying its dictation, hated Tilden. Republicans who intended to vote for the charter for a consideration, and excuse themselves to their constituents on the ground that they did not understand its evil possibilities, were dismayed at Mr. Tilden's speech. At that time everybody was abusing him. They were noisier than they are now. More wine and profanity flowed. The charter passed the Senate with only two opposing votes, and encountered hardy any opposition in the Assembly. Tweed's victory over both parties was compicte. Tilden appeared to have no supporters or friends anywhere, and it really looked as if he was in a piriable plight when the burry Boss threatened to destroy him. The present attacks on. Tilden seem very tame and in the State. Men were c was ready to carry it through the Legislature at any cost. It was too cumbersome to read, and too skilfully drawn to reveal its sinister pur

was elected by the largest majority ever given to a Democratic candidate for Governor since the State was founded.

"In 1875, after Tilden overthrew the Canal Ring, Albany was not big enough to hold the angry politicians, who maintained that he had killed the Democratic party. If you could have believed the talk you heard in the hotels then, there was not enough left of him to make a decent funeral.

"In the spring of 1876, after Kelly had quarrelled with Tilden and Tammany had joined hands with the catal Ring to oppose him, he was denounced with more bitterness than ever. We were told so often that he could not carry the State that some of us began to fear that it was true. But he was nominated at St. Louis, and he carried New York by the largest majority ever given to a Democratic candidate for President since the State was founded. Now, the man who wants to give much weight to the anti-Tilden talk in Albany must forget or ignore all that has happened during the past ten, years."

ignore all that has happened during the past ten years."

But you seem to forget what happened in 1870." I ventured to remark.

No. I don't forget: Lucius Robinson was defeated for Governor, by reason of John Kelly's bolt, and Tilden was Robinson's friend and supporter. But it is one thing to beat a man's friend and another thing to beat the man himself. Jackson's friendship couldn't save Van Buren in 1849; but if Old Hickory had been in the field in person, and had served only one term in the Presidency, do you think he would have been defeated? Fear is often a controlling factor in politics. Gov. Robinson was not an active politician. The men who bolted knew that if he was beaten he would reire to private life without attempting to square accounts with ife without attempting to square accounts with his enemies. But they entertain no such no-tion in regard to Tiden. They will take it out in talk against him; but when the time comes to act they will resume their places in the party, for they dare not abide the consequences of a bolt in a Presidential year."

When will the Democratic State Convention n will the Democratic State Convention

for they dare not abject the consequences of a bolt in a Presidential year."

When will the Domocratic State Convention be held?"

"Probably on the first Wednesday in May."

"I think not. The unit rule will be enforced, however, and the result will be about the same, for two-thirds of the delegates, and perhaps three-quarters, will be trustworthy Tiden men."

"Who will be Mr. Tiden's choice for President in case he should desire to retire?"

"I don't know. He never told anybody; but if I should heard a guess, it would be Samuel J. Kandall of Pennsylvania."

"How whoul Henry B. Payne of Ohio?"

"He would be a very good man for Vice-President in case Mr. Hendricks persists in refusing the renomination. But there is a growing impression in Indiana and elsewhere that if Hendricks is offered the second place on the ticket again, he will not decline."

As my informant showed a disposition to enter into another culogy of Tiden, I excused myself, and sought out one of the bitterest anti-Tiden men in the State, to hear what he had to say. He unbosomed himself readily. He remarked: "The Tiden' boom' has already proved a flat failure. There is nothing in it but barrels and biaster. A week ago the Tildenites talked of carrying Penneylvania as confidently as they talk now of carrying New York, and will about as much reason. They were beaten in the Pennsylvania Committee two to one, and they will be beaten in the Harrisburg Convention quite as emphatically. Though they control the machinery of the party in this State, their grip grows looser and more uncertain every day. Tiden represents personnlism in polities. That sort of thing never survives defent. It may go on, as it did in the case of Martin Van Buren, for a long time, and yield great apparent results, but if it is once beaten it is beaten forever. Van Buren went to the Senate and became Govern when he had been and help will be beaten in the party a service by the act. But he will not be nominated. He's a dead cook in the pit, and hour later I heart my informant excep

The Geneva Award Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Mr. Garland opened to-day's debate in the Senate on the Geneva Award tell speaking at considerable length. Mr. Dawes argued against it. Mr. Kernan has the floor to speak to-morrow

Get rid of one cold before you contract another or it, or yed may securely establish the seeds of a serious long complaint before you are conscious of danger. But ter prindenty resort to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an effective cure for coughs and cools, and helpful also for its healing influence on the lungs and bronchills, adm. PRESIDENTIAL SUGGESTIONS.

Another Letter for Palmer TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Although life-long Democrat, I see no hope of success for the party unless an independent candidate is selected for President. I think John M. Palmer of Illinois would be the strongest man that could be named. He would carry Hillings, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, New York, Connect cut, New Hampshire, New Jersey, California, and Ore gon, besides the solid South, thereby insuring an election by an overwhelming majority. Yours respectfully, Burngman, Mich., March 20.

Hancock to Texas.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Hancock would suit us down here in Texas exactly. We have faith that, if he should be elected, he would take his seat in spite of Grant or any other man. Hurrah for Hancock!

Corros Gray, Tex., March 19.

B. F. Hirss.

Mr. Eaton of Connecticut. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Believing in the universal rights of man and self-government under the Constitution. I am in favor of William W. Baton, the stordy old Jacksonian Democrat of Conne-ticut, who put himself on record against the infamous to 7 business, for President. P. J. C., 12 West 23d street.

Mr. Grossbeck of Ohlo.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In my opinion the best man for President of the United States is William S. Groesbeck of Ohio. As a lawyer he has few equals and no superiors. As a statesman his record is unspotted, and his character is without a blumish. As a politician he is sound to the core.

He is a gentleman of the highest accomplishments, integrity, and honer, has immense wealth, resides in one of the most central States in this Union, and has unbounded influence.

J. R. Taylor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I understand THE SUN desires its subscribers to indicate the preferences for a Presidential ticket. I am a subscriber and I propose and should be satisfied with this:

and I propose and Should be satisfied with this:
For Freehient—Samuel J. Tilden.
For Vice-Freshent—John K-tly.
It this is the only way to treat the breach in the Democratic ranks, let us have this ticket. If Grant is nominated, be will be either elected or counted in. Republicans have but one plank in their platform, and that plank is "Stick togsther." If any Democrat believes that a Republican will but the calmidate of a majority of his arty, he has not sended the political history of never beat Grant.

John W. Britt. 22 Nassau at.

Stephen J. Field of California

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit m suggest the name of Stephen J. Field as one possessing all the qualifications for a Democratic candidate for

entury, and can truthfully assert that there is not a ingle act of his private or public life which will not chalthe acceptate of the private or produce his which will not character the acceptate scribing.

believe that Mr. Tilden is already as good as out of the re-but, even if he were to receive the nomination, or are factions in his own party so powerful, and so terry opposed to him that his deteat would be certain, where is no man in the country so well ralculated and early opposed the limit the remove saiding and to harder to the factor that difference now existing and to harder the transportance of the product of the remove that the removal head of the would tramplantly carry the termined which seems to be necessary to soccess. Then, behacked by the Pacific States as a unit, his election old be assured.

be assured.

ourse as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court
on marked by the same degree of impartiality,
and particulum which has ever governed his life,
nich has commanded the confidence and respect of
sple of the whole county, irrespective of section

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have in mind a man than whom there is none purer, none wh understands better the wants of the country; who ca understands better the wants of the country; who caerry New York, and, I believe, can carry New York and, I believe, can carry New York and, I believe, can carry at least two the Facific States. I have been a Republican all my life newer yet voids a Beautiful of old Republicans who are with my I know the life of the Republicans who are with my I know the Republican State Central Committee of a Facific State for years, and know whereof I write. We do not win a third term for Grant. We do want a price main at the head of this nation. The man I speak of has no political enemies inside of his own party. He is a creat may we of the Pacific slope know him. His normation would heal and harmonize all dissensions in the Democratic party. He can carry all the States any other Democratican, and more. I allude to Stephen J. Field the Supreme Court.

J. R. B.

Butler and Stephens.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your article in to-day's Sun, "Probabilities" leaves out of the estimate the National Greenback-Labor party. This party will hold its convention at Chicago on the 9th of June, and is to-day organizing faster than in 1878.

and is to day organizing faster than in 1878.

Unless all present signs fail, Gen Butter will be nominated for President and Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia for Vice-President. The boys who were the blue and the grav have determined to set down on the set ignalism of the Republican and Democratic parties; to \$\$\forall t\) on all the corrupt corporations who make their freedom and their prosperity depend on the pleasure of these corporation communists, who live on what they have stolen and not on what they have stolen and not on what they have carned.

Write on the Presidential hulletin board: Grant and Blaine, Butler and Stephens, Tilden and Palmer, and you won't be tar from the truth.

A GREENBACKER.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: I trust I may be heard through the columns of the people's news aper in behalf of William R. Morrison, Col. Morrison is a native of Illinois, where he grew up on a farm. He was a private soldier in the Mexican war before he was of age. On his return he went across the plains to California, engaging in mining for a year and a half. Then he returned home and commenced the study of law, and was soon admitted to the bar. He entered or jaw, and was soon administrative for our re-cherred the lower House of the Ulinois Lexislature in 1839. When the rebellion broke out, he embraced the cause of the Union, and organized the Forty minth Illinois Volunteers, of which regiment he was made Colonic. He was serverly wounded at Fort Donelson, and did not recover in

circal stallity, made him Chairman of the Committee Vivs and Means.

A Morrison's record in Congress shows that he is a Grantided in Democratic principles. He was a hardis grantided in Democratic principles. He was a hardis called the Democratic principles. He was a hardis grantided in Democratic principles. He was a hardis called the continue of the continue of the content of each of the content of courageous, many supporter of their interests and a d tender of their rights, and, if nominated, world elected, and, if elected, would be inaugurated. H. M. B.

Hancock and Palmer.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Let no man be decrived as to the issues to be presented in the approaching campaign. They are already clearly outned in the utterances of the Republican press and the bich is a move toward the empire and the destruction

f the republic.

Who shall be the standard bearer of the Democracy, of the people against this unhallowed crusade upon civil liberts, the intecrity of the States, the Constitution and the regulate of the fathers! Three since the warface the Democracy offered civilian statesmen as cambiduses, each being a citizen of New York. Twice bested and once offerated of the fruits of victory, it is not strange Democracy effered ordinan statement as cambalance, cach being a citizen of New York. Twice before and once cheated at the wints of New York. Twice before and once cheated at the wints of new departure. In this case with the presentation of the control of the co

The Lambs of Albany. [Yesterday's quotation of Manhattan stock-21.]

Ye solid legis ators Of town and country fame, How did you like the finish of Your speculative game !

Strange that an honest farmer Should tread on his own corns Or that a sportive buil should be Roisted by his own horns.

While you the eards were stocking As safely you could do.
Who was it that was putting up A little game on you'

The lions in the desert So fiercely seek their prey But floreer is the Wall street bear And greedier than they

Go home and count your losses, But don't relate your wors; Repair your shattered pocketbooks And nurse your wounded toes.

And now that you know whither The ways of Wall street tend, member that the honest act Is safest in the co-L

SUNBEAMS.

-An international dog show is announced to be held at Haarlem, in Holland, from the 19th to the

28th of June -A statue is to be erected in the course of this year to George Sand. The site proposed is the valle.

Noire, in Herry, the spot where so many of her romanes

had their birth. -Etna is again tranquil, its summit is

once more covered with snow, and an ascent is contem-plated, with a view to examine the alterations caused in

...The memorial which is being addressed to Queen Victoria in support of the legalization of mar-riage with a deceased wife's sister, by the Mayors and ex-mayors of boroughs, has just been signed by the Lord

-The Benedictines are about to start magazine in German and Latin as the organ of their order in Austria, Italy, and Spain. The first number will be issued at Brunn on St. Benedict's birthday. In France the order was not revived after the revolution.

-From official statistics recently pubished in Cojenhagen, it appears that in the ten years from 1890 to 1878 there were 4.770 cases of suicide aver-tained to have been committed in the kingstom of bea-mark. Of this number of persons 3.750 were males and 1.061 females.

-The Rev. A. T. Pierson of Detroit preached violently against the stage, and Stuart Robson the actor, published the following reply: "I challenge Mr. Pierson to name a single State prison which numbers among its inmates an actor." A Chicago man responds with a last of eleven actors now in State prison -The Belgian colliery owners complain of

the deficiency of rolling stock on the State railways and of the difficulty of procuring redress from a Government department, as compared with a company simulated by a desire to increase its traffic. The Italian papers have also been recording the frequent breakdown of warn-out locamotives on the northern lines, now the property of the State. -The writs for the coming elections in

Great Britain and Ireland go out from the Speaker's of fice on the 24th to the Sheriffs and other returning of ficers. The elections for boroughs must take place within four days after the receipt of the writ, and in counties within eight days. The writs are returnable in twenty, one days. The result of the battle will be pretty well known by the middle of next week. -The spread of contagious diseases among

horses in London is attributed in great measure to the public cattle troughs which have of late years been as tablished from notives of humanity; but the root of the evil is probably to be found in had sanitary arrange. ments of the stables. Horses by hundreds re stower away in dark, damp, ill-ventilated places, where there is no proper drainage nor any provision whatever for preserving their health. -Lady Charlotte Bacon died at her residence in London the other day at the age of 78. She was the second daughter of Edward Harley, fith Earl at Og ford, and though of late years only known to her own

circle of private friends, was one of the most famou beauties of the first quarter of this century, and is the Lady Charlotte Harley whom Lord Byron has immertal-ized in his poem to "lauthe," which forms the prologia to "Childe Harold." She was the widow of the late Gen. Bacon. -The value of good riding horses has increased immensely in Ireland since the Empress of Aus tria has patronized the chase there. Several ladies have been tucky enough to sell their horses for her me or that of her suite for a very large figure, varying from three to

four, five, and even six hundred pounds. One hely, whose

horse was fancied for the Empress, asked £300, and re-

it, having purchased the animal from a dealer last year for £50; so much can be done to improve an animal by a light hand and firm riding. -A grand dinner was given to the German Emperor by the Freuch Ambassador in Berlin on March I. The mena was as follows: Potages-Tortue, Creme de Riz; Petites bouchèes, a la Metternich; Filets de Tur bots, sauce aux Huitres; Aloyau braisé aux Epmanis Pains de Gibier, a la Parisienne; Mayonnaise de Honard a la Bagration: Fondus au Parmesan, Sorbets au Chan pagne, Poulardes du Mans truffèes. Salade—Asperges sauce Hollamiaise; Pudding, a la Montmorency; il mbes a la Esterbazy. The parvenus of San Francisco and

others who give gorgeous and elaborate dinners would do well to imitate the comparative simplicity and ela-gance of this bill of fare. -Five Kabyle chiefs, representing the inhabitants of a portion of the coast of Morocco, have lately arrived at Maiaga to petition the Governor of Granada and the Spanish Government to undertake the protector ate of the districts from which they come. Strong hopet are expressed by the Spanish press that the authorities will accode to this request. The annexations lately made by Germany, it is urged, beginning with that of the Danish Duchies and ending with that of the provinces of Aisnee and Lorraine; the annexations made by Italy from Sicily to the Papal States, by England from India is Cyprus, and the occupation of Bosnia by Austria were all the results of more or less costly wars, but now Spate is freely offored a territory with some forty five miles of seaboard extending thirty miles inland, and inhabited by

15,000 men, women, and children. -The month of March has witnessed many dissolutions of Parliament. In the reagn of Heary VIII, there were two March dissolutions, namely, or March 4, 1513, and March 29, 1544; in the reign of Edward VL one, on March 31, 1553; in the reign of Queen Elizabeth two, on March 23, 1587, and March 20, 1589 in the reign of James I. one, on March 27, 1625, in the reign of Charles I. one, on March 10, 1629; Jurier the Charles IL one, on March 28, 1681; in the reign of George I. one, on March 10, 1722; in the reign of George II, eq., on March 21, 1761; in the reign of George III, two, of March 12, 1768, and March 25, 1784. The communication lution, fixed for the 24th inst, is the second that has

taken place in March during the reign of the prescal Sovereign, the first being that of March 21, 1857. -At the French mint are shown now specimens of a con which will be the bine rithins o numismatists of the future. These are five frame pieces struck during the reign of the Commune. At first sight struck during the reign of the Communication they have all the appearance of come of like value under the empire; but there is a difference, and if thus occurred: When the Communists began to run short of cash they wanted to coin some new-tashioned money, but were informed that no workmen competent for the task could possibly be got. Consequently they were compelled to go on using Napoleon's dies, Camerinal however, who was then Master of the Mint, bethought him of a slight innovation. On one side of the five franc pieces of Napoteon are three emblems, one or which is a bee, representing the sign of the Director of the Mint Camelinat replaced the bee by a trident. About 1.2 s)/t6 france of these coins were struck, but had hardy beek completed when the troops entered Paris, and man'y all

these come were despatched to be melted and remat--In 1743 there was quite an anti-tea agle tation in Scotland, where it was premiumeed by the famous Duncan Forbes to be "in many respect on use proper diet, expensive, wasternlof time, and entonisted render the population weakly and efformate? buring that time there was a vigorous movement all our During that time there was a viscous more more secondarily several secondarily several secondarily sec bend "We, being all farmers by profession, think is needless to restrain ourselves formally from industries that foreign and consumptive luxury cailed tra- in would be but an improper diet to quality us for the more robust and manly part of our business; and thermore " shall only give our testimony against it, and loave the enjoyment of it altogether to those who can afferd to be weak, indolent, and useless."

-Is a murderer entitled to the property of his victim, should that victim have made a wife in the favor? This question, according to Vice-Chance her National has never been tested under English law. The fat cumstances which have now brought it be be markable enough. In July, 1876, a man war if wife murdered his wife in the Austrian Texal, it soil a manner that he hoped to divert suspicion from named He was, however, tried and found guilty by the Austria court, and sentenced to death, though exempted to sentence was commuted, on appeal, to relieve a selection resistance. The next of kin to Mine de lourville now contend that her husband could rerive to sensifi from a bequest which he himself had given effect to for that the man was guitty or killing his wire there is 38 doubt whatever, and equally little that he mindered her because he knew that her will, failing children had real words by him. now contend that her husband could derite to made in his favor. At the expiration of eighbour staff he will, unless a decision to the contrary should be given. come tota the enjoyment of the money for the sake of which he harles the autoritate woman ever the prob-pice, according to the finding of two austrian courts

-The Irishman's "discussion wid sticks" -The Irishman's "discussion wid sticks" had its parallel at a recent siting of to various the sembly. The row arose in consequence of the no hyper O Leghier ordering the galleries cleared the only all sticks someon the "hiddensy vote." "Some stilling of "Top Ministry's appearing the gag law again shirtly the Opposition, and the development members returned the Mind, among the butter Mr. Ferguson of Scatteries and Mr. Perguson dyes his whiskers, and has been often taunted for it and therefore when he replace to the Opposition in someons and provoking tone. Mr. McInnyle shouted "We will give you a wig call man to match shouted. "We will give you a wig old man, b your whiskers." This was too much for Mr. Ferman, and he strong to the table and tried to meet a was the wooden stand from the mace, but he conduct. Then he seized a big volume of statutes, and struck at Mr Mcin tyre, but the blow left on a peacemaker who rusted to part the belikerents and received a bruise for his pank. Then Mr. N intyre threw Mr. Ferguson, who, tying it his back, clutched his opponent's whisters dragged away, much to the detriment of Mr. McIntere t ard, shouting all the time: "Let me go, let me got & the blackguard." Suffequently he apolici House took no notice of the little unpleasantness.